RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX. WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1828. No. 437.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, June 18.	Fayetteville, June 13.	Newbern, June 7.	Petersburg, June 13.
		cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120 a 125	152 a 160	150 a 175	125 a 200
Apple,		28 30	33 37	40 50	35 100
Peach,		—	45 50	75 80	75 100
Bacon,	lb.	7 10	7 10	6 7	6 7
Beeswax,		25 26	22 23	28	25
Butter,		15 20	14 20	18 25	12 25
Coffee,		14 15	14 17	18	15 18
Corn,	bush.	50	50 60	35 40	35 40
Cotton,	lb.	—	10 11	8 9	9 11
Candles, mould,		15 16	16	15	14
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—	75	70 80	—
Flour,	bbl.	500 525	400 450	600 700	500 700
Feathers,	lb.	—	25 28	35 40	—
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100 110	90 125	100 125	90 100
Country,		37 40	43 45	45 50	35 —
Iron,	ton.	—	—	—	11000 11200
Lard,	lb.	9 10	8 10	7 8	7 8
Lime,	cask.	150 175	200 250	—	150 200
Molasses,	gall.	30 35	35 40	29 30	35 40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—	9	—	7½ 8
Oats,	bush.	—	—	—	—
Powder, American,	keg.	—	25 30	—	600 625
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	100 112	500 800	—	125 150
West India,		80 90	125 150	90 100	75 100
New England,		40 42	70 80	85 90	42 45
Rice,	cwt.	275 300	40	40 45	400 450
Shot,		—	350 000	300 325	850
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—	1000	—	75
Turk's Island,		40 45	75	65	—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	800 1000	75	55	
Loaf,	lb.	—	850 1100	900 1000	800 1250
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,		—	19 22	18 20	18 25
Hyson,		—	150 175	—	140 150
Young Hyson,		—	120	—	—
Tobacco,	cwt.	400 450	250 275	—	100 125
Tallow,	lb.	10	8	10	250 700
Wheat,	bush.	—	70 75	—	—
Whiskey,	gall.	32 35	25	—	80 85
Wine, Madeira,		—	250 400	300 375	30
Teneriffe,		—	125 150	125 160	250 500
Sherry,		—	160 225	200 250	—
Port,		—	250 350	—	—
Malaga,		—	75 125	—	—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE examination will commence on Monday the 2d of June, and conclude on the evening of the following day.—The exercises will be resumed on the second Thursday in July.

W. J. Bingham, *Principal.*

P. S. As the classes commence in January, beginners cannot be received the ensuing session. Boys who have studied the Latin Grammar, or who are in any higher stage of advancement, will be admitted. W. J. B.

May 28. 32—tf

☞ The editors of the Raleigh Register and Star are requested to give the above five insertions, and forward their accounts to this office.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Saddlers Shop to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B M'Dade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13—tf

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

I SHALL, on Monday the 25th day of August next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, offer at public sale my

HOUSE and LOTS.

No. 108 and 109, in Hillsborough. One hundred and fifty dollars in money will be required; for the balance a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given. The buildings are commodious and in good repair.

Charles Cox.

July 1st 6—tds

BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HILLSBOROUGH Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the school of the undersigned closed on the 30th of May, and will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July. Six or eight more pupils can be received at the commencement of the session. Board and tuition sixty-five dollars per session, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon.

June 3. 33—

☞ The Raleigh Register, Newbern Centinel and Fayetteville Observer, will please to insert the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the New River Battalion, third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Cook's on Friday the 25th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court-martial; and on Saturday the 26th, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Jeremiah Holt, *Major.*

June 3. 33—p

THE BLOODED HORSE ARABIAN.

WILL stand one mile and a half west of Hillsborough, on the Hartford road, at ten dollars a season, payable on the 1st of January, 1829, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars any time during the season—fifteen dollars will be asked for insurance—and five dollars for a single leap.

ARABLIN is a beautiful horse, four years old this spring, upwards of fifteen hands high, and of the best blood. His sire is the celebrated horse Saladin, which was imported some years ago by the American consul at Tripoli, having been selected by him from a large number of fine horses belonging to the Bashaw. His dam was got by the well known horse President, whose stock is in high repute.

The season will commence on the 10th of March, and terminate on the 20th of July.

The Arabian horses, though not remarkable for size, are noted for fleetness and durability; and it is thought that crossed with the Sir Archie blood, they will produce the finest horses for the saddle, waggon or plough.

When mares are sent from a distance, they will be attended and fed at a moderate charge; but no liability for accidents.

Z. Mitchell, *Groom.*

February 5. 16—

HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale,

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

AS my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will sell all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpey humpey.

February 13 17—tf

UNION HOTEL.

MRS. FENNEL,

INFORMS her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a

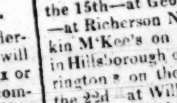
BOARDING-HOUSE,

one door north-east of the Episcopal Church, on Green street, where she is prepared to receive and accommodate TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS in a neat and elegant manner. The dwelling is the one formerly occupied by DILLON JORDAN, senr. esq. known by the name of JORDAN'S HOTEL. Its proximity to the Court House as well as the business part of the town, renders it deserving of the attention both of the gentlemen of the bar and others attending the courts, of the planters and country merchants, as well as the merchants of this place. She assures them that no expense nor exertion shall be wanting on her part to render her house unexceptionable in every respect, therefore respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Mary Fennel.

N. B. This House will be conducted and superintended for me by my brother Mr. Dillon Jordan, senr. late proprietor of the Mansion Hotel.

There are very large and commodious stables and carriage house appertenent to the above Boarding House.



☞ Seats will be secured at the above Hotel for the Charleston, Norfolk, and Augusta Stages.

Fayetteville, June 4. 34—4w

BOARDING.

THE subscriber would be willing to receive as boarders, three or four students. Females would be preferred.

Wm. Huntington.

June 10. 34—

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places to collect the Tax due for the year 1827, viz. at P. S. Clark's on Thursday the 3d day of July next—at John Newlin's on the 4th—at Stephen Glass's on the 5th—at (Big) George Albright's on the 7th—at John Long's on the 8th—at Michael Holt's on the 9th—at Peter L. Ray's on the 10th—at widow Cook's on the 11th—at C. F. Faucett's on the 12th—at James Hutcheson's on the 14th—at Andrew M'Cauley's on the 15th—at George M. Mebane's on the 16th—at Richerson Nickol's on the 17th—at Rankin M'Kee's on the 18th—at the court house in Hillsborough on the 19th—at Gen. J. J. Carrington's on the 21st—at Edward Davis's on the 22d—at William T. Whithead's on the 23d—at Z. Herndon's on the 24th—at Sampson Moore's on the 25th—at Chapel Hill on the 26th—at George Johnston's on the 28th—at Burrows Cheek's on the 29th.

The tax being very light, it is hoped all concerned will be punctual in attending and paying their dues, so as to enable the sheriff to meet his payments with punctuality.

Thos. D. Watts, *Sheriff.*

N. B. The magistrates appointed by the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to take the list of taxables and taxable property, for the present year, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned. T. D. W.

June 3. 33—

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Alemance Battalion, third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at George Albright's, on Friday the 1st of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial; and on Saturday the 2d, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Eli M'Daniel, *Lieut. Col.*

June 3. 33—p

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the Back Creek Battalion, Second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at Mason Hall, on the 15th of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 16th, you will attend, with your respective companies, ready to parade at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

J. Allison, *Colonel.*

June 24. 36—

A Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a Valuable Plantation, lying on Little river, in Orange county, eight miles north east from Hillsborough, and immediately on the road to Gen. Carrington's store. There are on the premises

A good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, and Barn,

with all other necessary out houses, all in good repair. There is also on the plantation a very

Valuable Apple Orchard.

The Land is of the very best quality, and adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, and cotton. As it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will first view the premises, I deem it unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will be made easy, and can be known by inquiring of Thomas Clancy, esq. in Hillsborough, or of myself in Greensboro'.

John C. Latta.

June 30. 36—6w

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The Documents transmitted to the House of Representatives, by the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House of the 16th January, 1828, on the subject of the Court Martial held at Mobile; which were, on the 1st of February, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed; and on the 11th of February, ordered when printed to be appended to the report of the said committee.

(Continued,)

Report of the Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office, *Washington, Jan. 24, 1828.*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, I respectfully submit a copy of the proceedings to the General Court Martial which convened at Mobile on the 5th of December, 1814, and of which Lieut. Colonel Perkins, of militia, was president; a copy of the orders for the organization of the court; also a copy of the orders subsequently issued in relation to its decisions.

The files of this office furnish no other general or special order, or letter, touching this subject, or, relating to the length of service, of Tennessee militia.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adj't. Gen'l.*

To the Secretary of War.

Record of the Court Martial.

Mobile, 5th December, 1814.

Proceedings of a General Court Martial, held at Mobile, by virtue of the following orders:

Adjutant General's Office, *November 21st, 1814.*

HEAD QUARTERS 7th Military District.

After General Orders.

A General Court Martial, to consist of five members, and two supernumeraries, will convene at Mobile, at such time as Lieut. Colonel Arbuckle shall direct, for the trial of such militia prisoners as may be brought before it. Colonel P. Perkins is hereby appointed president of the court, and Lieut. W. L. Robeson, of the 8d regiment of infantry, will act as judge advocate. Col. Pipkin, of the 1st regiment W. T. militia, will detail the members, from the state troops at and near Fort Montgomery, order on all the witnesses necessary for the trial of the prisoners of his regiment at this place; also, furnish specific charges against them; and lastly, will notify Lieut. Colonel Arbuckle of the probable time they will reach this point, to enable him to regulate the hour of sitting. By command.

ROB. BUTLER, *Ad't. Gen.*

Orders.

The general court martial, of which Col. Perkins has been appointed president, will convene at eleven o'clock on the 5th instant, at such quarters as the assistant deputy quartermaster general may assign for that purpose.

M. ARBUCKLE, *Lt. Col. Com.*

The court met, pursuant to the preceding order,

Present.

Lieut. Col. P. Perkins, *President.*

Maj. Wm. C. Smart,
Capt. Jas. Blackmore,
Capt. Wm. McKay,
Lieut. Jas. Boyd, } *Members.*

Lieut. Daniel Mitchell,
Ensign Thos. H. Williams, } *Supernumeraries.*

The court having been regularly constituted, and no persons appearing before them for trial, adjourned until to-morrow, 10 o'clock,

The court met, pursuant to adjournment. Present, the president and members; and having been qualified, in presence of the accused, who being previously asked if they had any objection to any of the members, and having answered in the negative, proceeded to the trial of Capt. John Strother, 1st. regiment W. T. militia, arraigned on the following charges and specifications:

Charge 1st—*Exciting to Mutiny.*

SPECIFICATION. In this that, on the march between Fort Deposit and Fort Jackson, between the 4th of July and 31 t of the same, he stated in presence of some of the troops, there was no law to compel them to serve longer than three months; and unless he was shown a better law than he had seen, he would march his company home at the end of that time.

Charge 2d—*Conniving at Mutiny.*

SPECIFICATION: In this, suffering those under his command to go unreported to the commanding officer, contrary to the rules and articles of war, in such case made and provided; and in using words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny; stating, that, if he was the Lieutenants he would march the company under his command home, on the 20th September, 1814.

Charge 3d—*Disobedience of Orders.*

SPECIFICATION: In this, not complying with the regimental order, bearing date the 32d August, 1814, which required the officers of all grades, and privates, to use their best endeavour to suppress any mutiny, or intended mutiny, under the pains and penalties of a violation of the law of the United States. To which charges and specifications, he pleas not guilty.

Lieut. Thomas Horne, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That the accused observed to him, but a few days before the mutiny broke at Fort Jackson, that he would be angry enough to shoot any of his men who would pretend to go home previous to the 29th of December, and had previously directed his men to discard the idea of going home, until he went, which would be at the expiration of six months.

Question by the Prosecutor. At what time did you first hear Capt. Strother dissuade his men from going home? Answer. I disremember: but I believe it was in September.

Ensign Thomas Simpson, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he frequently heard that Capt. Strother should have said; that, if he was a lieutenant or ensign, he would march the men home; upon which, he applied to him to know whether or not he had said such an expression; when the Captain informed him he had not, and advised him to stay and do his duty until he, the Captain, would go, which would be at the expiration of six months. And, at another time, he heard the Captain tell some of his men, that, if they went, it would be at the risk of their lives, being shot, and, perhaps, have cause to regret such an act as long as they lived.

Question by the court. Did you ever hear Capt. Strother use any threats towards the men who were talking about going home, say that he would put them under guard, or report them to the commanding officer? Answer. I do not know that I did, further than stated heretofore.

Question by the Prosecutor. How many days before the men actually went off, did you hear this inquiry of Captain Strother? Answer. I do not recollect the precise time, but believe it have been six or eight days previous.

John S. Smith, (File Major) a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he never heard any language used by the Captain to his men, but to continue in service until the expiration of their six months; and that it was highly improper to be breaking off, and that they would be punished if they went sooner.

Serjeant John D Smith, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he formerly belonged to Capt. Smith's, and was attached in Capt. Strother's company at Fort Williams; marched under his command to Fort Jackson, and never heard his Captain say one word on the subject mentioned in the charges, but once. When at Fort Jackson, at the time the meeting assumed a pretty high tone, he observed, "Boys, hush mutimising; stay until I go home, which will be at the expiration of six months.

David Morrow, serjeant of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That, on the march between Fort Jackson and Deposit, his Captain asked him how long he expected to stay in service? to which he replied, six months—as they were mustered in for that time: when his Captain observed that, unless he was shown a better law than he had ever seen, he should not serve longer than three months; and, on the 19th September told him that, if he was lieutenant or ensign, he would march his company home at the end of three months, as there was no law to keep them any longer.

Question 1st. by the accused. Do you know whether or not I called for a guard one evening, to prevent the bar shop being pulled down; and do you know the reason that a guard could not be had? Answer. Yes: you called for

ague [illegible] bat purpose, and I believe he m[illegible] e apprehensive of danger.

Qu[illegible] 2 Was not it mentioned as useless to try to get a guard? and did I not say that I could get my own guard, Answer. You stated that you could get your own guard, and I think it was myself who observed that it was myself who observed that it was useless.

Question 3. Was there not a verbal order from the Colonel, to stop the guard; perhaps some good men might be killed? Answer. I think there was such an order, but I am not certain.

Question. At the time you asked me about going home, did I not say you had better stay?

Answer. I do not recollect your advising me to stay.

Question by the prosecutor. What day of the month of September was the bakeshop broken? and I was not Capt. Strother officer of the day at the time?

Answer. The bakeshop was broken some time in the month of September, previous to the 20th, and I think Capt. Strother was officer of the day.

Question. What number of men went to the bake shop; and did they not force the camp guard? Answer. Well on to one hundred, and the sentinel informed me that they came with their charged, and was compelled to give way, and let them pass.

Jonathan Smith, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he knows nothing of the matter.

Question by the court. Did you ever see Capt. Strother make any effort to stop the progress of mutiny? Answer. I do not know that I did.

Question by the Prosecutor. Did you ever hear Capt. Strother say there was no law to compel them to serve longer than three months? Answer. I never heard him say any such thing.

Question by the accused. Did you not hear me try to parade the guard, to stop the affair at the bakehouse? Answer. I recollect your trying to stop it, and calling the roll to see who was absent.

Rowland Vick, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he knows nothing of the matter.

Question by the court. Did you ever hear Capt. Strother try to suppress mutiny? Answer. I recollect, when the men were paraded one day, Captain Strother asked them what they were making such a fuss about; and, on being informed, he told them that it would be time enough for to go home when he went.

Question by the prosecutor. Was that the only time you ever heard Capt. Strother say any thing on the subject? —Answer. I remember once more that he informed one of his men that he would be shot if he attempted to go.

Question by the prosecutor. How many days previous to the men's leaving Fort Jackson, was this precautionary language made use of by Captain Strother? Answer. I do not recollect.

Question by the accused. Did you not hear me say to the men, the evening they were paraded, that they had better stay until the expiration of six months, and go home with me? Answer. I disremember.

James Carter, private of Capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he knows nothing of the matter.

Question by the court. Do you know whether Capt. Strother ever used any exertion either to encourage, or discourage mutiny? Answer. I heard Capt. Strother say to the men, that they had better quit such foolish notions, and remain until he went home.

Question by the prosecutor. Did you ever hear capt. Strother threaten to have men put under arrest, who were speaking of going home at the expiration of three months? Answer. I never heard any thing of the matter.

John Harris, a private of Captain Ripatrick's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he never heard Captain Strother made use of any such language as charged, for or against.

Francis Campory, a private of Capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn states: That, in passing by the Captain's tents he heard some of the men ask Captain Strother, what would be the consequence were they to go home: to which he replied, that he had been looking, and could find no law compelling them to stay longer than three months, and that he did not know whether they would be hurt or not.

Question by the accused. Do you know how many men there was in my tent? Did you see any? Was at my tent, or at the store you heard this language, or did you see me? Answer. As I passed the rear of the tent, I could neither see nor tell how many were within; but I heard your voice in the tent.

Question. Did I not tell you to stay when baking biscuit? Answer. I did not hear you say so.

Rober Kilgore, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he never heard any language used by Capt. Strother on the subject of the mutiny, but once, when he heard him state to his men the propriety of staying until he went.

Wm. Long, a private of capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That capt. Strother came to the men on parade the night previous to their departure from Fort Jackson, and told them it would be time enough to go home when he did.

Question by the prosecutor. Was that the only time you ever heard Capt. Strother say any thing on the subject? Answer. I heard him speak on the subject several times.

The court adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

The court met, pursuant to adjournment; Present, the president and members; and preceded to the further examination of witnesses.

Sergeant Elijah Cheek, of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he heard his Captain, at several times, tell the men, when speaking about departing from Fort Jackson, to stay until he went, which would be time enough; and that he heard Capt. Strother say there was no law to compel them to serve longer than six months.

Anderson S. Britt, of Capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he heard Captain Strother say to the men, one evening, on parade, that it was rumored in camp, that they intended going home at the end of three months, and he wished them to use no more language of that nature, but remain until he intended going which would be in sufficient time; and further, that this conversation took place about two or three weeks before the men left Fort Jackson.

John Green, a private of Capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he never heard any other language used by the accused, than to advise his men to continue until he went home, which would undoubtedly be at the end of six months; and, further, that this language was used in presence of his company, after having called them to the centre on parade, the evening after the bake shop was pulled down.

Moses Age, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he knows nothing of the matter, as he was sick near all the time he was at Fort Jackson.

Col. P. Pipkin, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That, Capt. Strother asked him, perhaps twenty or thirty days previous to the men's going off from Fort Jackson, to show him the law which compelled men to stay in service longer than three months; that he replied, it was not in his possession, upon which the Captain stated, that it was his duty to know it; that the accused never reported to him, as commanding officer, any thing relative to the mutiny of his company, until the night of the 15th Sept. When the bake shop was demolished, he heard the accused, who was then officer of the day, parading the troops, he ordered the party not to march against the mutineers, as he conceived them too inconsiderable to effect any good; that, he recollects no other attempt made by Captain Strother, to quiet the refractory disposition of the men, but once, when he heard him ask the men if they had no breeding; that they behaved like a parcel of Savages; to let him hear no more of it, until the 20th September, when the mutinous party left Fort Jackson.

Major Jacob Thompson, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That he was absent from the regiment the whole time of the affair at Fort Jackson.

Question by the accused. Did you ever hear my superior officers say, whether I was obedient to their orders? Answer. Some time after the mutiny at Fort Jackson, I heard the conversation between yourself and Col. Pipkin, when you asked him if you were not as obedient an officer as any under his command, when he answered in the affirmative, with the exception of your conduct during the mutiny at Fort Jackson; and that he supposed you were not as active in discharge of your duty as might have been expected.

Lieut. John T. Cooksey, a witness, being sworn, states; That, during his continuance at Fort Jackson, he never saw any thing favorable or unfavorable to his conduct as charged, and that he once heard one of Capt. Strother's men say, that he had no person but himself to blame for his conduct in leaving the service.

Major John C. Hicks, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That, between the 1st and 10th of August, while at Fort Jackson, the accused called at the colonel's tent, and said, that he would be glad to see any law that would compel men to stay in service longer than three months; when he got the Rules and Articles of War, and read them himself, and after he had borrowed, and returned them, about the 16th, one of his sergeants called to borrow it, and read the law of 10th of April, 1812, on the subject of militia term of service; immediately afterwards there was material alteration in the sergeant's behaviour; he seemed engaged in conversation with some of the men on the same subject, and that he was compelled to order the sergeant and that he was compelled to order the sergeant to desist using any such mutinous language.

Question by the defendant. Was I obedient, or not, to the orders of my commanding officer? Answer. You always executed orders that were given, with the exception of the order of the 23d August, 1814, relative to which, the Colonel, as well as myself, considered you indolent, and sometime after the mutiny had assumed a decided aspect, I heard you tell some of your men, that they had better not to go home on the 20th September, to wait until you went.

Ensign Wm. Pegram, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being duly sworn, states: That he was at Fort Jackson only a short time, during which he was frequently in company with captain Strother; that he never heard him say any thing, either directly or indirectly, tending to excite mutiny and produced a letter, dated Fort Jackson, 7th September, of which he was bearer, from captain Strother to his brother in-law at Fort Williams, from which the following is an extract:

"I want you to stay at Fort Williams, if not ordered down here; or at least, wait for me at Fayetteville until we are discharged, and try and stop that simple notion the men have of breaking off on the 20th this month, to go home. Give the men in my company my compliments; tell them not to move from there until they are ordered by proper authority."

Ensign Geo. J. Martin, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That, on the march, or while at Fort Williams, captain Strother asked him if he ever saw any militia law compelling the men to stay in service for a longer period than three months; in answer to which he observed he had never seen such a law; and that he was at Fort Jackson, about 12th September, when he heard much mutinous language among the soldiers, and received an assurance from one of the captain's men, that his officers discountenanced every such procedure.

Philip Bryant, a private of captain Strother's company, a witness on the part of the defendant, being sworn, states: That his captain always told him that he was bound to stay six months; believes he used his best endeavour to suppress mutiny, and that he heard such language from his captain at various times; and sometime subsequent to the 10th, he persuaded his men to continue in service until majors Hicks and Ralston could go to Nashville, to procure the law relative to their term of service; and that he heard one of the men of captain Strother's company say that if he could break the officers men would be cleared.

Here the evidence ended.

Captain John Strother states in his defence, that he is conscious of his innocence, and willingly submits his case to the decision of the court, and to do equal justice to himself and country.

The court, after due deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused guilty as charged, with the exception of failing to report his men to the commanding officer, and sentenced that he be dismissed the service, as unworthy of holding a commission in the army of the United States.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment; Present the president and members, and proceeded to the trial of 3d Lieut. James M'Cauly, 1st Reg. W. T. militia, arraigned on the following charges and specification:

Charge 1st—*Exciting to Mutiny.*

Specification: In this: that, between the 10th Sept. 1814, speaking words words tending to lead men to the act of mutiny by saying that the opinion of the United States' attorney for the state of Virginia was nothing but newspaper law

Charge 2d—*Conniving at Mutiny.*

Specification: In this, that, on the 19th September, 1814, he gave directions to some of the mutinous party, to put in his knapsack his proportionable part of provisions which had been forcibly taken from the issuing house by them; and further said, that he would be with them in a few days, as he had some business to settle which would detain him that length of time.

Charge 3d—*Disobedience of Orders.*

Specification: In this: not using his endeavour to suppress any mutiny or intended mutiny, as required by said order of 23d August, 1814. To which charges and specifications he plead not guilty.

Lieut. Thomas Horne, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he knows nothing of the matter in point.

Sergeant John D. Smith, of captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he never saw any exertion made by the accused, either to excite or discourage mutiny.

Jonathan Smith, a private of captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That the men frequently collected in front of Lieut. M'Cauley's tent, to make use of the black drink before their departure from Fort Jackson; and that he never knew any attempt made by the accused either to excite or suppress mutiny.

James Carter, a private in captain Strother's company, a witness, being sworn, states: That he knows nothing of the matter.

Rowland Vick, a private of captain Strother's company, a witness, in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he recollects no attempt made by the accused either to encourage or discourage mutiny, and further saith not.

James Gumbdral, a corporal of capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he heard the accused say that the opinion of the United States's attorney of the state of Virginia was nothing but newspaper law; that the accused asked him, between the 13th and 20th September, if he had given out the foolish notion of home; that his answer was in the affirmative, as he disliked the idea of being confined under guard, and that he wished to do the thing that was right; when the accused asked him if he did not think it was right to go home; that he replied in the negative, as the Col. discountenanced it, and his orders ought to be obeyed; the accused then told him that the Col. wished to devil them all he could; at which time the conversation ended; and the same evening they met, and the accused asked him if he had determined on, or if he had made up his mind to go—said some would, and, if any did, he wanted the company particularly to do so; that the Lieutenant was frequently present when the cowe using the black drink, and uttering mutinous language, and knows of no attempt made by the accused to stop the progress of mutiny.

John Smith (file-major) a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn states: That several of the men, in his presence, asked the lieut. his opinion of going home, and the only answer he ever heard to such enquires, that it was not right to go home; but knows of no other exertion, by him to suppress mutiny.

David Morrow, sergeant of captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn states: That he heard the accused say that the opinion of the U. S. Attorney of the state of Virginia was nothing but newspaper law; heard him ask some of the men, who were dividing provisions, taken from the issuing-house, if they had put any in for him—when he was asked, by some of the party if he would go, he answered that he reckoned so, and directed his proportionable part to be put in the bag, belonging to some of the mess, accordingly, one and a half pailsful of flour was placed in it.

John Harris, a private of capt. Kilpatrick's company, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states, That, some time in the month of Sept. one asked the accused, in his presence, for permission to purchase one gallon of whiskey to treat the men who were going home on the 20th of the month, and that he smiled, and said he would always wish to see men treated in a good cause. Sometime afterwards he went to the accused and asked his opinion, when the accused replied, that if he was clear of a commission he would act as others were about to do.

Colonel P. Pipkin, a witness on behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That the accused to his knowledge never made any attempt either to excite or discourage mutiny, but supposes he did not use his endeavour to suppress mutiny, as required by a regimental order, dated 23d August, 1814.

Question by the accused. Did I not sometime before the mutineers went off, ask you if those men who remained, would not be attached to other companies?

Answer. I was asked that question a day or two before they went away, by some persons, but disremember who they were.

Capt. George Mebane, a witness being sworn, in behalf of the defendant states: That his indisposition, during the mutiny at Fort Jackson, prevented his knowing any thing relative to the lieutenant's conduct.

Lieut. John T. Cooksey, a witness on behalf of the defendant, being sworn states, that he is totally unacquainted with the lieutenant's conduct, but heard the commanding officer express his opinion on the subject, and said he thought the accused was not as vigilant as could be expected.

Ensign Thomas Simpson, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That he knows of no language made use of by the accused, as charged, and no attempt either to excite or suppress mutiny and that he heard the lieutenant say, that he did not calculate on going home until he obtained an honorable discharge, which would be between the 20th December and 20th January, 1814.

Ensign Jesse Gilbert, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That he was frequently in company with the accused during the mutiny and never heard him make use of any language, as charged, and of any attempt of his, either to excite or check the proceedings of the mutinous party.

Question by the accused. Did you never hear me say that I was determined to continue in service, until I got an honorable discharge? Answer. You mentioned to me, that it was your intention to stay until the expiration of the time of service, let others do as they would; and that this observation was made by the accused, about or ten days previous to the men's departure from Fort Jackson.

James Shelton, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That he heard the accused, several times, check the men when using mutinous language; and say they had best stay; that he and the accused messed together, ever since mustered into service; knows no provision having been drawn from the mutinous party, or any, for the purpose of going home; that the accused stated to some of the men, who intended mutinising, the impropriety of leaving the service, and that the colonel had informed him, that, provided they would stay, they should be commanded by their own officers.

John Benham, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That the accused and himself messed together, during the mutiny at Fort Jackson, that the accused frequently checked the men, when using mutinous language, in his presence; knows of no provision having been received in the mess, from the mutinous party, heard the accused say, at various times, that he did not calculate on going home previous to the 15th January.

John G. Clark, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That he knows nothing of the matter.

Robert Bumpass, a private of capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That he knows nothing of the matter contained in the charges.

Benjamin James, a private of capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That the accused told him that he expected to continue in service until the expiration of the time; that, in his presence, he persuaded the men to stay at Fort Jackson until discharged; and such language was used by the accused at various times during the mutiny.

Robert Plant a private of captain Strother's company a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That the accused advised him not to leave the service although all the company should; that he ever shewed a disposition to suppress mutiny, as far as it came within his view; and heard him threaten to put some of the men under guard, who were speaking of going home.

The court adjourned until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met, pursuant to adjournment Present, the president and members, and proceeded to business.

Ensign George J. Martin, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That he knows nothing of the matter, further than heard one of the men, under the command of the accused, that he had to blame himself alone for his misconduct in leaving the service.

Phillip Bryant, a private of captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That the accused directed some of the men in his presence, to discontinue the use of of black drink; to stay in the service until they were certain the time had expired for which they had engaged. He heard some of the mutinous party ask the accused if they were to take him outside the chain, to the old encampment, at the point of the bayonet, if he would not follow on there? to which he replied they must use no such threats as that; when one of the party said, they would try it any how, whereas the accused turned off, and left them; sometime afterwards returned: some the party asked him if they should carry any provisions for him: that the accused answered in the negative, and said return what you have taken by force from the issuing house; and, as far as came under his view, the accused discountenanced all mutinous proceedings; heard one of the witnesses in behalf of the prosecution, say, that the Captain and Lieutenant could be broke, the men would be acquitted: that he has frequently heard the men ask the Lieutenant if he always told the men to stay six months; and said he intended staying as long as the Colonel did.

Lieutenant James M'Cauley states in his defence, that he is conscious of his innocence, and cheerfully submits the matter to the decission of the court.

The court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, find the accused guilty, as charged, and sentence, that he be dismissed the service, have his sword broken over his head, with a total disqualification of ever holding a commission in the army of the United States.

The court having been qualified in presence of the prisoners, who having been previously asked if they had any objections to any of the members, and having answered in the negative, proceeded to the trial of Jacob Webb, a private of capt Strother's company.

Charge—*Desertion.*

Specification: In this that on the night of the 19th September, 1814, he

...sted his post, while on guard be-
...en the hours of of s.x in the evening
...d six of the morning of the same
...month, September 1814.

Charge 2d.—*Muting.*

SPECIFICATION: In this: that, on the morning of the 20th September 1814; paraded with the mutinous party, and at the end of reveille beat, marched off with them, yelling, and firing scattering guns, and after arriving in the neighborhood of Fort Strother, between the 20th and 30th of September, 1814, he headed the mutinous party of Capt. Strother's company.

Charge 3d—*Robbery.*

SPECIFICATION: That, between Fort Strother and Fort Deposit, he stopped a wagon, and took out flour, belonging to the contractor's agents; Messrs. Pope, Barham, and Hickman, in the month of September, between the 20th and 30th of the same.

To which charges and specifications the prisoner plead not guilty.

Lieut. David Mitchell, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That he is totally unacquainted with the matter.

Lieut. Thomas Horn, a witness in behalf of the prosecution being sworn, states: That he was an officer of the guard on the 19th September; that the prisoner refused to do duty as a sentinel on post, did not return after going to his tent, although ordered to do so, and continued there during the night. On the morning of the 20th Sept. the mutinous party left Fort Jackson, after which the prisoner was dressing, and candidly believes he accompanied them.

Captain Strother, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states that he believes the prisoner paraded at reveille, as charged, and he is certain that he marched off with the mutinous party.

John Carroll, a witness in behalf of the prosecution, being sworn, states: That the prisoner was not the man who forcibly took the provisions from the contractor's wagons.

The court adjourned for want of evidence, until to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present the president and members; and proceeded to the further examination of the witnesses.

Green B Newsom, a private of Capt. Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That the prisoner deserted his post at Fort Jackson, went off with the mutinous party, and, when in the vicinity of Fort Strother, was elected captain of the party; does not know who robbed the wagons of flour, that he prisoner, as he again, ordered them to interfere with nothing at Fort Strother, and accordingly nothing was touched.

Samuel H. Barton, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, states: That he believes Webb was not present when the flour was taken from the wagons.

Samuel Gibbs, a private of Captain Strother's company, a witness in behalf of the defendant, being sworn, states: That the prisoner did march off on the morning of the 20th Sept. with the mutinous party, and believes the prisoner was not concerned in taking the flour from the wagons.

(To be concluded.)

Editors beware.—John Cramer, esq. has recovered a verdict for 5650 dolls. against the editor of the Albany Daily Advertiser, for libel. It originated in a publication by which Mr. Cramer lost his election as senator of the fourth district.

CIRCULAR TO POST-MASTERS.

Post Office Department, June 10, 1828.

The Postmaster General has lately received, with regret, frequent complaints of the miscarriage of newspapers forwarded in the mail. In many instances, the causes of these complaints are believed to exist in the forwarding offices—the papers have not been carefully put up and plainly directed. But it is feared that, at some of the post offices, there may have been remissness in not having put new envelopes on newspaper packets where the old ones had become much worn and defaced, and sometimes in having failed to give proper direction to the packets. To delay the delivery of a newspaper, is made a serious offence by the post office law. Too much attention cannot be paid to this provision: by a neglect of it any postmaster will lose the confidence of the public and of the department.

When failures are complained of, the postmasters at whose office the packets are mailed, is requested to obtain a statement from the printer, of the different packets forwarded by mail, and the number of papers in each. Occasionally the packets delivered may be compared with this statement, and any omission detected.

Postmasters who fail to adopt this suggestion, may be justly chargeable with negligence, and held responsible for all failures.

Packets badly secured or not plainly directed, should always be returned to the printing office. Where the packet is large, twine should be used, and the direction of the packet should be endorsed on one or more of the papers enclosed.

Where papers are not taken out of the office by the persons to whom they are directed, immediate notice should be given to the printer, and, on his failing to pay the postage, the papers may be sold for it, as provided in the post office law. On some publications it may be difficult to determine whether newspaper or pamphlet postage should be charged. Some newspapers are published in the pamphlet form, as "Niles' Register;" others in the quarto form, as the "American Farmer." Where a paper is published periodically, on a large sheet, in the common form of a newspaper, it should be so considered. Where the form is different, the subject matter must determine its character. If it contain leading articles of intelligence, a summary of political events, or what is generally termed news, and is published weekly, or oftener, it should be called a newspaper. Advertisements are generally contained in newspapers, though seldom if ever, in pamphlets.

In cases where strong doubt remains what character to give the publication, it would be well to charge the most favorable postage, until the decision of the postmaster general shall be obtained.

When a greater weight is franked than the law authorizes, postage should be charged for the excess. If the packet contain handbills, or other articles, which cannot be called newspapers or pamphlets, the excess should be charged by the ounce, as for letter postage. But if the excess consist of newspapers or pamphlets, they should be charged as such.

Every thing sent by mail, which does not come under the denomination of newspapers or pamphlets, is subject, by law, to letter postage.

The postmaster general enjoins the utmost vigilance and impartiality on all postmasters, in the performance of these duties. And he hopes to witness the beneficial results of their zealous efforts, by the public confidence reposed in the safety of the mail, and the fidelity of its agents.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, July 9.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The fifty-second aniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this place on Friday last, with the accustomed festivities. The day was ushered in by the discharge of cannon and the ringing of the bells; after which the citizens assembled at the Presbyterian Church, where a prayer was offered up to the benificent Being who has bestowed upon us, both as a nation and individuals, so many and distinguished blessings, and a discourse delivered suitable to the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon. At half past eleven o'clock the citizens assembled at the Court House, and a procession was formed agreeable to previous arrangements, from whence they proceeded to the Presbyterian Church. At the church the exercises were opened by an address to the throne of grace by the Rev. Dr. Caldwell; after which the Declaration of Independence was read by John Scott, esq. and an oration delivered by Nathaniel J. Palmer, esq; an ode selected for the occasion was then sung, and exercises closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon. The procession was then again formed, and proceeded to the Masonic Hall, where a sumptuous dinner was provided. Col. Cadwallader Jones acted as the president of the day, and Thomas Clancy, esq. as vice president. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were drank, accompanied with the discharge of cannon, and interspersed with patriotic songs.

Hilarity and good fellowship existed during the day, and the company broke up at early hour.

TOASTS.

1st. The day and its commemoration—Let not the one be profaned nor the other contaminated by the transitory passions and ephemeral excitement of party differences or personal resentment.

2d. General Washington—Heaven's special gift to his country.

3d. Our country—Prosperous and happy. Whilst gratified for these blessings, may we study to render them perpetual.

4th. The Constitution of the United States—Intended for the protection and happiness of the whole, may it not be perverted into an instrument of monopoly and oppression.

5th. Social Liberty—Let us respect the opinions of others as we value our own.

6th. The Ex-President—The patriarchs of the great republican family.

7th. The Revolutionary patriots—The stars fade away, but their glory remains.

8th. Internal Improvement—The bonds of union—means and monuments of Independence.

9th. The memory of De Witt Clinton.

10th. The Governor of North-Carolina.

11th. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—The American system claims in each an equal protection.

12th. Charles Carroll—The last star of the coronal of bright names.

13th. The Fair—If the last on our tongues, always the first in our hearts.

COMMUNICATED.

At a company muster, and celebration on the fourth of July, at the store of Quinton Anderson, esq. in Caswell county, where between 250 and 300 of the citizens were assembled, and after the company was addressed at some length by Baziela Graves, in favor of the Administration, and Bedford Brown, in favor of Gen. Jackson, the vote on the presidential election was taken when the whole of the company declared themselves in favor of Gen. Jackson with the exception of *Three.*

The seat of War.—As it is now certain, that war has been undertaken by Russia against the Turks, it may not be uninteresting to give some little detail concerning the countries in which it will be carried on, and of the forces likely to be engaged in it. The Russian army, commanded by Count Wittgenstein is said to amount to about 150,000 men of all arms—well disciplined, well provided, and burning for the onset. We find no account in our London papers of the precise situation occupied by this army: nor does the proclamation of the commander-in-chief, relieve our difficulty—for it is merely dated from head quarters, without stating where those are. We presume, however, that they are quartered in Poland, in the vicinity of the Pruth, which constitutes the north western boundary of *Moldavia.* The distance from this position to Constantinople is about 500 miles. The Pruth, after separating for a considerable space, Moldavia from Poland, makes a turn to the south, and continues a southerly course until it falls into the Danube, between Galatz ann Ismael—and divides the principality of Moldavia, in its length, into two almost equal parts.—Both Wallachia and Moldavia are without Turkish garrisons, being governed by their own Hospodars, who are tributaries of the Porte. Wallachia is separated by the Danube from Bulgaria, where properly the Turkish forces will probably be met. The Russian army will traverse the two principalities without opposition in some fifteen days, which will bring to the Danube. This river will be crossed, it is supposed, between Hirskova and Rusebuck (both fortified places) which will, if the object be to proceed with all haste to Constantinople, be masked—for the Russians have learned by experiance, not to lose time in laying siege to Turkish fortresses—and the march be pushed forward to Shimula, the position that commands the passes of Mount Hamus, and where the Turkish force, amounting, by computation, to *eighty thousand* men, independently of *thirty thousand* scattered along the fortresses on the banks of the Danube, are concentrated. Here, then, must be the battle. The invaders, with their left resting on the Gulf of Varna, accessible to their fleet from Sevastopol, in the Crimea, distant about three hundred miles—and therefore assured of supplies and succor of all sort, will fight with every advantages. The Turks, with the conviction, that their position is the key to the passes in the mountains, which once carried, opens the way to the capital, and with the advantage of intimate knowledge of these passes, will if animated by any thing like the pristine zeal of the Mahometans, and directed by even a moderate degree of skill in the art of war, be enabled to make a desperate defence. We do not believe however, that it can avail against the superior number and discipline of the Russians.—This one battle will, probably, decide the campaign. Either the grand Seignior, on learning his defeat, will agree to terms of unconditional submission, or, animated by despair, defend his capital to the last, and either fall with his throne, or pass over into Asia, and thence renew the war. Our own belief is, that, at the moment we are writing these remarks, the Russian standard is floating from the Seven Towers, and that the Northern Autocrat, like another Colossus, bestrides Europe from the Gulf of Finland to the Sea of Mamora. *N. Y. American.*

New State Prison.—This important state work presents a prominent feature upon the eastern bank of the Hudson river, and is rapidly advancing towards its completion. The time specified for removing the convicts from the prison in New York having elapsed, all the male convicts have been brought to the new prison during the past month, and we understand that the whole number now confined here is 510; and as those who are hereafter convicted and sentenced in this district are to be sent to this prison, we may expect accessions to their numbers, until the highly efficient discipline established shall have taught criminal and rogues that the full rigour of the law will fall upon transgressors. Out of the present number, there are perhaps 480 efficient workmen, besides tailors, shoemakers, cooks, &c and notwithstanding the constant employment of a great number of convicts in dressing stone and constructing cells, vast quantities of earth have been carried off, and a spacious yard formed west of the prison, whereon the stone-cutters, carpenters and blacksmiths' shops now stand, and where the commissioners design to erect a hospital and chapel for the use of the prison. About 3-4ths of the dormitories or cells, with the walls enclosing them, are already built, and it may reasonably be expected that the main building will be completed the present season. The prisoners in general appear to be able bodied and active, and the effect of the discipline upon convicts newly introduced is surprising and highly satisfactory to their keepers. *Weschester Herald.*

We frequently hear the question asked, how the war between the Russians and Turks will affect this country? It is perhaps not easy to give a satisfactory answer to this inquiry. The theatre of the controversy is at a great distance from us, and we see no immediate prospect of advantage likely to arise from it to our commercial pursuits. Europe is at present well supplied with the necessary materials for supporting armies and navies. The fleets of Great Britan and France will be furnished with provisions from their respective countries, and Rusia has the advantage of the fine regions connected with the Black Sea, from which to draw all that is necessary for her land forces. There is no finer grain country in Europe, than that owed by Russia above alluded to. And it is not probable that its stores will be exhausted, at least during the first year of hostilities.

Should the war, however, be continued, or if, in the course of events, it should become extended, and eventually the other great powers of Europe become parties to it, it must necessarily be protracted, and in the end, its wants may reach over to this country, and a supply of provisions be called for from the U. S. A bad season, and bad crops in Europe, may also hasten the period when assistance may be wanted from us. We have not heard or seen any speculations on the prospects of the approaching harvests in Europe, and therefore do not know what is to be expected there. *N. Y. D. Adv.*

Wm. B. Rochester esq. Charge d' Affairs for the United States to Gautemala, arrived at Savannah on Tuesday the 10th, in the schr. Albion from Omoa, and was to proceed by the first opportunity to Washington city.

The government of central America is virtually dissolved. The president has resigned, but the act was in some degree compulsory. The civil war continued, but the seat of it is changed from Guatemala to St. Salvadore. The latter power has increased its army 1500 men, and has at present ascendaancy. A battle was lately fought at Chalchuapa; both sides claimed the victory. The priests have originated the opposition to liberal principles. The only functionary remaining in the country was the Minister from Colombia, and he would shortly remove.

Internal Improvement.—The citizens of Virginia are manifesting great interest on this subject. A convention of delegates from all parts of the state is to be held at Charlottesville on the 15th of next month, for the purpose of ascertaining and invigoration public opinion on the subject; and meetings have been held in many counties of the state to appoint persons to attend it. The object of the Old Dominion seems to be, to imitate the magnanimous example of the state of New York in improving her own territory.

A Rowdy.—A wagoner, who lately passed through Athens, Georgia, on being asked where he was from, &c. gave the following answer:

"I am from Cow-horn hill at Oxfeed ford of Yearling branch, which runs through Calf meadow, and empties into Heifer prong of Steer Creek near Bullsborough in COWETA County, Georgia. My name is Stockton—was born on Elk river—brought up in Cattlebury, Kentucky: and I can yoke an ox, break a steer, tame a bull, chase a buffalo equal to a Prairie hunter, and skin any man opposed to Jackson."

The New York papers stat a biography of Alexander Hamilton has been commenced by a gentleman duly qualified for the undertaking.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st day of July, 1828.

Phillip Alston
Jos. & Margaret Shaw
Mrs. A Ashe
W. Anderson, esq.

B

Anthony Beuciui
Jane Bibbs
Sarah Bryan
William Britton
William Bowles 2
William H. Bradley
Gabriel Barby
Elizabeth Baldwin
Thomas Burton

C

Thomas Clancy 2
John J. Carrington
John D. Clancy
William Campbell
Hugh Currey
John Carpenter
James R. Cole
Lemuel Carrell
Mary Ann Chissenhall
Daniel Call
John Cheek
David Craig
James Carrell
James Child
Samuel Child
Calvin Hill & William Campbell

D

David Dickey
Adam Dixon
Durrant H. Davis

E

Mrs. Estis

F

James Fossett
Harriet Fawcett
Peter Floyd
John Farrar
Ann Fawcett

G

Ehjah Graves

H

Morgan Hart
Winefred Hardee
Thomas Hastings
Joseph Hughes
Daniel Holder
Allen Hutchins
John Hall
William Hightower
William Hosey

J

Mils Jones

K

Wm. Kirkland

L

Wm. Lewis
Thos. Latta, jr.
Nicholas Long
John Lewis
P. M. Long

M

James Moore
Ann Moore
Aaron Marcom
Willis Marcom
Caroline R. Moore
Willie P. Mangum
James Moore, esq.
Charles M'Cauly
John M'Daniel
Cornelia Mebane
Archibald Murphy, jr.
Wm. D. Murphy
Jos. & Margaret Shaw
Archibald M'Mannen
William M. Campbell
Zilpha M'Kinne
Moore M'Cauly
Archibald Murphy

N

Ilai Nunn
Richerson Nichols 2
Mrs William Neale
James Nutt
Wm. Nelson

O

Nancy O'Ferrell

P

Seymore Furgear
Jane Polk
Rev. John H. Pichard
William Pickett
Martin Pickett
Samuel Paisley
Mark Pickett
Temple Primrose
Calvin E. Parrish
William Piper

R

John Reding
Pleasant Rhodes
John M Rowly
Frederick Reeves
Wilson Rhew
Charles Roberts
William W. Rountree
Col W. C. Russell 2
John Rasberry

S

Charles C. Smith
Thomas Scarlett
George Scarlett
Mary Ann Scott
Samuel Scarlett 2
John Scott
James Strayhorn
J. P. Sneed
Joseph Stubens
Allen Syks
Abraham Scarborough
Garrard & Shaw
Charlotte Street
Edward Strudwick
Elizabeth Stubens
John Stephens
Willie Shaw 2

T

Wm. Thompson
Wm. Turner
Rebakah Thompson
Henry D Turner
Thomas Turner
Zachariah Trice
John Taylor
J. Turner 2
John Taylor

U

Richard Umstead

W

Thomas Wilson
John D. Wilson
Sophia A. Wright
Betsey Washburn
Henry Whitted
Samuel Worthan
Joseph Woods
John Welburn

V

John Vickers
John Vanbook
John Vaughn

Y

David Yarborough 2

Those who call for advertised letters, will be so good as to mention that they are advertised.

Those who are in arears for Postage need not send for any more letters without the money as they will not be sent until all dues are paid up and a new deposit made.

R. L. Cook.

Wanted to Purchase.

A GOOD SADDLE HORSE, for which a liberal price will be given.

Enquire at this Office.

June 17. 35—

FAMILY FLOUR.

FAMILY FLOUR, of a very superior quality, for sale by

Wm. Huntington.

May 20. 3w—3

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WILL stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1 35—

MOUNTING SCRIBLINGS—*Simmer days*

Oh! I am glad these simmer days,
Sae sweet, sae fair, are come again,
Wi' a' their bright an' sunnie rays
To cheer once more our flowery glen.

Gauld winter, wi' its frogs an' wet,
May dearer to the Poet be,
But as I'am nae Poet yet,
Why always simmer days for me.

Thae young flowers by the boorie's side,
Wi' mony a wild bee on them lying,
Thae wee birds fu' o' luve an' pride,
Frae ilka bonny blossom flying.

Thae dew-drops ear' upon the heath,
A' sparkling in the sun-beam bright,
The evening zephyr's peaceful breath,
An' then—the lee lang simmer's night.

I dinna ken if simple joys
Like these wad tempt a high born lassie,
To leave awhile the braw town's noise
For dingle wild an' mountain grassy.

I dinna ken—I canna tell—
If sic, a high born lass wad please,
But oh! I ken that I mysel'
Fu' dearly love these simmer days.

MYRRHA.

STATISTICS OF TURKEY.

The appellation of "*Turk*" was first adopted in the middle ages, as a general title of honor to all the nations composing the two principal branches of *Tartar* and *Mogul*. The word "*Tur*," as an adjective, signifies "sublime and pre-eminent"—as a substantive, it means "a governor."

The Divan.—This State-Council meets twice a week, in the Emperor's palace, on Sundays and Thursdays. The Grand Vizier is the presiding officer; the six Viziers of the bench, the *Testerdar* or high Treasurer, the Reis-Effendi, the Commissioners of the Exchequer, and the military leaders (the Agas,) compose the Divan. The Sultan does not enter the room, but from an adjoining chamber he hears all that passes.

On great occasions a General Council is convened; all the leading persons of the empire are surmounted—the clergy, the military and other officers, and even the old and most experienced soldiers, attend. Such a Divan is called "Ajak Divani."

The Grand Vizier.—This officer receives his appointment from the Sultan. He has the care of the whole empire; he manages the revenue, administers justice (both in civil and criminal affairs,) and commands the armies. Upon his appointment, the Sultan puts into his hands the seal of the empire, which is the badge of his office, and which he always wears on his breast. His income amounts to six hundred thousand dollars a year, exclusive of presents and other requisites.

The Viziers of the bench are styled Bashaws of three horse-tails being carried before them when they march.

Begler-beg.—A Begler-beg is a Viceroy with several provinces under his command.

Pachas.—A Pacha (Bashaw) is a Governor under a Beg'er-Beg; a *Sangiac* is a Deputy Governor.

The Reis Effendi is the lord Chancellor and Secretary of State; the name signifies "chief of the writers."

The Testerdar is the high Treasurer. The public treasury is never touched, even by the Sultan except in cases of the utmost emergency. The Sultan has his private treasury, which he uses at will. Some idea may be formed of the enormous wealth in the public treasury, which has been accumulating under forty Sultans, from a statement of Prince Cantemir. He says that in his time, *thirteen millions and a half* of rix dollars were annually returned to the two treasuries.

The Mufti is the chief Ecclesiastic. His name signifies "an expounder of the law"—he is consulted on all emergencies. Should he commit treason, he is punished in a curious manner: he is put into a mortar, in one of the seven Towers, and there the law expounder is pounded to death. Such a punishment has not been inflicted since the reign of Amwrath IV.

Mussulman.—This term is a corruption of "Moslemim, which signifies "persons professing the doctrine of Mahomet."

The Horse-tails.—Three horse tails, surmounted by a golden ball, from the military ensign of the Ottomans. Its origin was as follows: One of their Generals was at a loss how to rally his men, their standard having been lost in a fierce conflict. He cut off a horse's tail, and elevated it on the point of a spear. His troops renewed the fight, and came off conquerors.

The Sublime Porte.—Constantinople is styled "The Sublime Porte—the Porte of justice, majesty, and felicity." There have been various disputes about the origin of this appellation. Payne, an eminent geographer of the last century, says that it is derived from the magnificent gate built by Mahomet II. at the principal entrance of the Seraglio.

Constantinople.—It is wonderful how little is generally known with regard to this magnificent city. Its situation is the most delightful in the world.—With a harbour affording room for a thousand ships—with the *Euxine* on its east, the natural current of the wealth of Asia is though the Bosphorous; and with *Mramora* on its south and west, the productions of Arabia, Egypt and Europe, are at the command of its commerce. In the hands of a commercial nation, it would soon become the centre of commercial world. It is encompassed by walls, which have twenty-two gates—six towards the land, six along the port, and ten on the *Marmora*; these have stairs and landing places.

Constantinople, like Rome, is an "urbs septicollis." It seven hills rise from the shore in the form of an amphitheatre; gardens, cypress groves, palaces and mosques, rise one above the other, and present a view worthy of all admiration. The castle of the Seven Towers is used as an honorable prison. A square tower stands in the sea, memorable as the prison of *Belisarious*. Near this, are a great many cannon, level with the water, and guarding the entrance of the port and the Seraglio.

The Seraglio.—This word signifies "a palace." It is a collection of palaces, a mile and a half in compass, enclosed by a strong wall, on which are several watch-towers; where guard is kept by night and day. The principal gate is of marble, and is called the *Porte*. The gardens are very extensive; the buildings are of white stone, are crowned with gilded turrets, and spires, and shining in surpassing splendour.

St. Sophia.—The Church of St. Sophia, (Divine Wisdom) was built by *Justinian* in the 6th century. The dome is 115 feet in diameter, resting on arches, supported by immense marble pillars, and the stair case and pavement are also marble. Here is the tomb of the Emperor *Constantine*.

The Exchanges are splendid buildings, and the richest and rarest productions of the east are daily sold in them in large quantities. Add to these numerous mosques, the thirty churches of the Greeks, and those of the Armenians, the many priate palaces and public buildings, and you have some idea of the opulence and splendour of the Capital of the Great Ottoman Empire. *N. Y. Courier.*

Remarkable sagacity of a dog.—A singular instance of canine sagacity has just been related to us. Mr. George D. Small, innkeeper, of this town, a few nights since, at a late hour sent his colored man Bob with a one horse waggon to convey two men to Hoboken. A setter dog about two years old belonging to Mr. Small, accompanied the waggon. In descending Bergen hill, the breeching broke; the horse ran a considerable distance, overturned the waggon, tore himself from the harness and plunged into a ditch of deep water. The dog who had kept up with the horse's speed plunged in after him, and seizing one of the blinds of the bridle undertook to bring the horse to shore. The men were all so much bruised that they could afford no assistance, and left the horse in charge of the dog, while they went to apply for help at the house of Mr. Vanbuskik, which occupied about an hour, it being past midnight and the family asleep. When they returned they found the dog had succeeded in piloting the horse to the bank of the ditch, the latter being entirely under water, excepting his head, which the dog was sustaining above, by holding to his nostrils with his teeth, supporting himself meanwhile on the bank. The dog had made use of the bridle in keeping the horse's head out of the water, until it came off, and he then adopted the only means left to him of preserving the horse from drowning. So much intuitive sagacity in a dumb beast approaches near to the rational faculties of man. The horse was put into Mr. Vanbuskirk's stable, for the night, where the dog still accompanied him; nor would the faithful animal permit any person to approach the horse in the morning, till Bob made his appearance.

N. J. Eagle.

Lynch's Law.—It gives us much pleasure to learn, that *Johnson*, the wretch whom every body believes murdered Davidson, but whose guilt could not be positively proved, has received a portion of that punishment which he so richly merited—but not in that way which we would have preferred it to have been inflicted.

After his discharge by the Court he lurked about town for several days, prying unto public places, and was heard to utter threats against the Sheriff of this county, and perhaps some other persons in this town, for whom he had no particular partiality. This conduct was not relished very well by several of our citizens—but as they are usually backward in engaging in any unlawful undertaking, the credit of punishing Jonnson, has been left to the Quapaws and Shawnees, or persons who represented themselves as belonging to those tribes.

It appears that these Indians, having heard of the shocking murder committed by Johnson, his acquital, and of his threats &c. determined to take the law into their own hands, and inflict on him a little of that punishment which they thought he deserved, seeing that the white people were rather scrupulous about doing it. Accordingly they assembled, on Friday night last, to the number of about a dozen, (disguised in citizens' dress) and finding Johnson, invited him to the bank of the river, where, after divesting him of some of his clothes, they applied the *oil* of *hickory* to his back and limbs with such effect, that in a few minutes he had but little whole skin left between the back of his neck and heels. Not satisfied with this, they proceeded to put a further mark on him, by shaving one side of his head. But in performing this operation either through the awkwardness of the barber or the darkness of the night, they not only took off all the hair, but one of his ears with it. Having by this time become satisfied that they had given him a good specimen of Indian justice, they put him into an old canoe, without any paddle, and, after cautioning him against ever setting his foot in Little Rock again under the pain of having the flogging repeated and the other side of his head shaved they set him afloat. He has since been heard of several miles below, on his way to the Mississippi.

We are far from approving this mode of punishment in ordinary cases; and, but for the peculiar situation in which peaceable and well disposed citizens are too often placed in frontier settlements, which are usually more or less infested with fugitives from justice from other places, would not justify it under any circumstances. But this much we are free to say: if it were generally adopted in frontier countries, where the lazity of the law too often permits the most shocking crimes go unpunished, and conducted by prudent and respectable persons, it would have a very salutary effect in riding the country of some of the basest villains that ever went unhung.—We do not think a fitter subject than Johnson, could have been found for the operation of "Lynch's Law:" and if the *Indians* had hung him on the first tree they came to we do not know that we could conscientiously have condemned the proceedings.

Ark. Gazette.

Social Intercourse.—We should make it a principle, (it is a direct obligation,) to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his daily duties—who maintains good order—who manifested a due interest in the welfare of society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer, or draws a thread. There is nothing more distant from all natural rule and natural claim than the reluctant feeling, the backward sympathy, the forced smile, the checked conversation, the hesitating compliance, which the "*well off*" are too apt to manifest to those a little lower down, with whom in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently shrink into significance. *Berkshire Star.*

Among the ridiculous spectacles exhibited in the world, next to that of "a rod with a worm at the end and a fool at the other" moved up and down the sunny brooks or silver ponds, to beguile the giant minow or the whalelike shiner of the streams, is that of a gun on the shoulders of a huge boy of thirty, accompanied by a powder flask and shot pouch destined for the slaughter of the poor robin. Your sportsmen creeping through the grass, skulking behind bush and tree, planning ambuscades for some little bird, so confident in its innocence and insignificance as to come too near to be an honest mark for a pebble, is a glorious and sublime subject for the painter. The still and stealthy pace of the magnanimous hunter, the cautious approach of the fowling piece to the head of some merry little blackbird, perched on the bush, spreading out his glossy wings in the sun beam, and pouring out the fulness of his heart in a merry gush of melody, the deadly aim along the tube, the vivid flash, the flutter of the dying victim, and the triumph of the conquerer, should be embodied on the canvass as a specimen of human heroism.

Two American Ladies.—The two Miss Catons, who were as early as 1809, the reigning belles in Baltimore and Washington, are the grand daughters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the worthiest signers of the Declaration of American Independence. One of them was married to Mr. Robert Patterson, a merchant of Baltimore, and they went to France and England. Mr. Patterson died—leaving his widow a handsome fortune. Two or three years ago she was married to the Marquis of Wellesley, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Her sister was first married to Colonel Hervey, aid-de-camp to Lord Wellington, who had distinguished himself and lost an arm at the battle of Waterloo.—A few weeks ago, Lady Hervey was married to the Marquis of Carmarthen, and eldest son of the duke of Leeds. The Marquis was born on the 21st May, 1798. He is the eldest son, and "heir apparent," as the English papers style him, to the title of the Duke of Leeds.

Thus, fortune in her freaks, has raised into two of the most distinguished families of the British Empire, two sisters—the daughters of an American Republican—and the direct descendants of the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. But it is problem which may well admit of a doubt, whether these American ladies have attained a degree of happiness beyond that of their fair country-women—and whether the grandeur or rank afford any equivalent for the simplicity of manners, and the equality of feeling which belong to a Republic.

HILLSBOROUGH
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of July.

Literary Tuition.

First Class,	$15 00	Per Session.
Second and Third Class,	12 50	
Fourth Class,	10 00	
Contingent Expenses,	50	

Ornamental Department.

Music,	$24 00	Per Session.
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	
Needle Work,	1 00	

Board can be obtained in the most respectable families of the place at $10 per month. A few young ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Instructresses.

W. J. Green,
Superintendent.

July 1st. 36—3w

CASH FOR GOOD WHEAT,

DELIVERED at the mill of William Miller & Co. three miles below Hillsborough.
CASH for FLAX SEED.

J. Webb.

June 24. 36—6w

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale on the premises of the late Samuel Garrard, deceased, on Thursday the 10th of July next, to the highest bidder, at nine months credit, a variety of personal property, consisting of Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Bacon, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchasers before the property is changed.

Wm. Horner, } *Adm'rs with the will annexed.*
Tyre Garrard, }

June 18. 36—2w

Mount Repose Plantation, containing 306 acres.

FOR SALE

THIS Plantation is situated eleven miles north west of Hillsborough. It will be sold on a credit of one, two, three, four and five years. The pleasantness and healthiness of the situation, the excellence of the water, garden, &c. the choice selection and variety of fruits, and the extent of accommodations, render it a very eligible summer residence for two or three families.

W. J. Bingham } *Adm'rs.*
R. S. Bingham }

☞ The editor of the Cape Fear Recorder is requested to insert the above three times, and forward his account to this office.

June 24. 36—3w

NEW BOOKS &

THE subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, and opened for sale at the Hillsborough Book-Store, an additional supply of BOOKS and STATIONARY, which he has procured on unusually low terms, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or on a short credit. Additional supplies expected in a few weeks.

Also daily expected an assortment of
SUMMER CLOTHING.

All orders for Books and Stationary thankfully received and promptly attended to.

N. J. Palmer.

June 24. 36—

PRESIDENTIAL.

A MEETING will be held at Powel Troxler's, on Saturday the 12th of July, on the Presidential Election. It is proposed to meet at an early hour, to discuss the merits and demerits of the two candidates, and afterwards to take the votes of the persons present, by ballot.

Orange county, June 9. 6—

State of North-Carolina,
Wake County.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1828.

Washington Price vs. *Susannah Price.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Star and North-Carolina State Gazette, printed in Raleigh, and the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition; otherwise judgment pro confesso against her will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte.

Teste. R. Hinton, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00 35—3m

NOTICE.

ONE surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army, who received commutation certificates, and the surviving non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of that army (not on the pension list,) who received certificates for the promised reward of eighty dollars, enlisting for the war, and continuing in the service until its termination, are requested, respectively, as soon as may be possibly convenient, to send their names, and the names of the places where their nearest post offices are kept, by letter (under cover to the honourable the Secretary of the Treasury) addressed to Colonel Aaron Ogden, at the city of Washington, who will be there ready to receive them. This will supersede the necessity of appointing agents to transact the business at the treasury department, from whence, by this means, the proper papers will be sent, free from expense, to each individual, showing his right to the benefit of the act of congress, lately passed in favor of the persons of the above description.

N. B. Editors throughout the United States are requested to give two insertions to the above notice.

June 5. 35—

WANTED,

A NEGRO Woman Servant, who has been raised to and who is well acquainted with house business, cooking, washing, &c.; one who can likewise weave would be preferred. For such a one, well recommended, I will give a liberal price.

Wm. Holt.

June 10. 24—4w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 30th of July, 1821, and duly registered in Orange county, executed to me by John Campbell, late of Orange county, to secure certain debts to John E. Wood, for which Thomas Brownrigg and Richard T. Brownrigg are the sureties, I shall, on Monday the 21st day of July next, at the dwelling house on the tract of land situate on Back creek, in said county, whereon said Campbell formerly resided, sell all the said tract of land, adjoining the lands of Joseph Armstrong, John Walker, and others, and containing

Seven Hundred & Thirty-Three Acres,

more or less, as described in said deed; also

Fifteen or sixteen Negroes,

and a stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and plantation tools and utensils.

And on Thursday the 24th day of July next, by virtue of said deed, I shall, at Milton, in Caswell county, sell the household furniture, carriages, gigs, harness, horses and other stock, and all the residue of the property conveyed by said deed.

Such title will be conveyed by me as I derived under the deed of trust, but it is believed that satisfactory titles can and will be made.

Terms of sale: for the land, six and eighteen months credit, and for the negroes and other articles, six months credit, but the whole to be on interest from date, and bond with two approved securities to be given before a change of title or possession.

Wm. Sparkman, *Trustee.*

Chowan county, June 9. 34—tds

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 1st day of June, 1816, and registered in the register's office for Orange county, which John Campbell, late of said county, executed to me to secure the payment of certain debts to William Norwood and William Kirkland, or for which they were sureties, I shall, on Monday the 21st day of July next, on the premises, sell a valuable tract of land, lying on Back creek, in said county, on which the said Campbell formerly resided, and containing

Six Hundred and Fifty Acres,

more or less, adjoining the lands of Joseph Armstrong and others; and also sundry negro slaves, fifteen or sixteen in number, or as many thereof as will satisfy said debts. The sale will be for ready money, and such title will be conveyed as is vested in me by said deed.

Thomas Ruffin, *Trustee.*

June 9. 34—tds

NOTICE.

AT May term, 1828, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange county, Tyre Garrard and William Horner were appointed administrators with the will annexed of SAMUEL GARRARD, deceased: this is therefore to give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Tyre Garrard, } *Adm'rs with the will annexed.*
Wm. Horner, }

June 10. 34—3w

NOTICE.

SPECIAL letters of administration on the estate of HIRAM TURNER, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Henry D. Turner, *Adm'r.*

June 16. 34—3w